

resultant imagines proved to be *C. pronubana*. The artificial diet used was the cabbage formulae normally used for rearing *Pieris brassicae* L. It was formulated and used according to the methods described by Gardiner (1978).

The moths obtained readily paired and the next generation was again reared on the diet or on cabbage. For convenience it was found that the moths readily oviposited on the sides of 60 ml plastic vials, into the bottom of which freshly-made diet could be poured. For ease of starting these very small larvae, it was found advisable to roughen the surface of the set diet by intensive scratching with a large needle, which was the most convenient instrument to use. The larvae were then changed onto fresh diet when they reached their final instar. At a temperature of 20-25°C the total development period was six weeks, with no difference between the natural food-plant, cabbage, or the diet-fed larvae. Most of the larvae were kept under a photoperiod of 18 hours light, 6 hours dark per day. A number however were kept on a 12 hour light 12 dark regimen and, the imagines not having emerged after two months, can now be concluded to be in diapause, thereby proving that *C. pronubana* has a facultative, light controlled diapause requirement. It is normally (Bradley et al, 1973) a bivoltine species in this country, so this is not perhaps surprising.

I have not previously seen a record of this species from any *Brassica*, and it can now be added to the ever-increasing number of species that can be successfully kept in culture on artificial diet. I suspect that it is not really necessary to use a cabbage-flavoured one however.

References: Bradley, J. D., Tremewan, W. G., Smith, A. (1973) *British Tortricid Moths*. pp 251. Ray Soc., London. Gardiner, B.O.C. (1978) The preparation and use of artificial diets for the rearing of insects. *Ent. Rec. & J. Var.* **90**, 181-184, 267-270, 287-291. West, B. K. (1982) *Cacoecimorpha pronubana* Hbn., (Lep.: Tortricidae): Larval foodplants including damage to *Skimmia japonica* Thunb. *Ent. Rec. & J. Var.* **94**: 38. — B. O. C. GARDINER, UICP, Dept. of Zoology, Downing Street, Cambridge.

THE CHEQUERED SKIPPER: *CARTEROCEPHALUS PALAEMON* PALLAS IN ENGLAND, 1976. — In view of the considerable importance of this Journal as a historical record, may I point out that on the 6th June, 1976, I did see one newly emerged specimen of this butterfly on the site where it had been seen by other observers in 1975. — A. ARCHER-LOCK, 4 Glenwood Road, Mannamead, Plymouth, Devon PL3 5NH.

A FEBRUARY DYTISCUS (COL., DYTISCIDAE). — I have rarely found beetles of this genus in my light-trap and was most surprised to find a female *Dytiscus marginalis* Linnaeus amongst the small catch of 1st/2nd February 1982 in the trap in my Axminster garden. Dr. Anthony Eve, who is collecting records of water-beetles from light-traps, tells me that this species flies mainly on *hot* nights and that this exceptionally early date is worth publication. — E. C. PELHAM-CLINTON, Furzeleigh House, Lyme Road, Axminster, Devon, EX13 5SW, 22.ii.1982.